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US

FOREIGN ANIMAL
DISEASES REPORT



AUGUST 1973

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE
ACTIVITIES REPORT

During the period of June 25 to July 27, 1973, exotic Newcastle disease was diagnosed in one California flock consisting of approximately 55,200 turkeys. This turkey ranch is located in the Romoland area of Riverside County. The birds were promptly depopulated and cleaning and disinfecting procedures instituted.

The owner's representative noted sick turkeys and submitted some of the sick birds to the San Gabriel Diagnostic Laboratory. VVND virus was isolated from these birds.

There was a period of 45 days without any new cases of VVND preceding the finding of the infected turkey flocks. This represented the longest time span without new cases since the outbreak began in 1971.

To date a total of 371 VVND infected flocks containing 10,626,400 birds and 950 exposed flocks containing 950,923 birds have been depopulated. This represents a total of 1,321 flocks containing 11,577,323 birds which have been destroyed in the VVND eradication program. A total of \$26,487,717 indemnity has been paid to owners of birds destroyed because of VVND.

The number of personnel assigned to the task force has been greatly reduced. During the most active phases of the Emergency Operations over 1,200 people were assigned to the task force. At this time the task force consists of approximately 125 people. However, the level of surveillance has not been reduced. Task force personnel are still diligently searching for any bird infected with VVND virus. Personnel reductions have been made possible by reduced need to depopulate flocks, clean and disinfect premises, and quarantine enforcement.

The area remaining under quarantine because of VVND has again been reduced. Effective 7/2/73, portions of Riverside County were released from quarantine because more than 90 days had elapsed since the last case of VVND had been found in that area.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISEASE PREVENTION

The Newcastle Disease Task Force has developed procedures which egg producers, processors, service companies, feed suppliers and others can use to prevent Newcastle disease and other poultry diseases by movement of people, poultry and equipment.

Because of the heavy losses suffered from viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease in southern California, the USDA's Newcastle Disease Task Force at Riverside, Calif., is strongly emphasizing the need for better sanitation in every phase of the poultry industry.

Suggested practices for preventing the spread of poultry diseases went out in mid-March to poultry ranchers, egg processors, feed suppliers and service companies.

While prompted by observations made as to the manner in which the exotic ND virus was spread, the suggested procedures are applicable in the prevention of any diseases that are transmitted by movement of people, poultry and equipment.

Poultry farms are advised to provide coveralls and boots for employees and visitors. Vaccination crews, poultry moving crews, feed delivery trucks and egg route trucks should all provide employees with clean coveralls and boots. All vehicles and equipment entering or leaving any poultry premise should be cleaned and disinfected and hands and boots of personnel properly cleaned and disinfected.

HOG CHOLERA ACTIVITIES

There were no positive or exposed cases of hog cholera reported during the month of July 1973, compared to 8 positive cases during that month in 1972. There has now been a total of 16 positive cases reported since January 1, 1973.

Hog cholera telephone reports of investigation of swine illness have declined significantly over the past six months. A total of 1,327 investigations were reported from January to June 1973, compared to 2,480 reported from July to December 1972 - a 46 percent reduction. Swine producers, veterinarians, county agents, and other swine industry people should be continually encouraged to report undiagnosed swine illness to State and Federal personnel. It is also important to indicate that much of the recently diagnosed hog cholera has been of an atypical nature caused by a low virulent virus. One virus recently encountered was apparently capable of causing "pregnant sow syndrome", and did not affect feeding and breeding animals. Another recently found virus caused death in a few pigs on a farm but the remainder of the herd remained healthy. If this virus had remained undiagnosed, the disease would have most likely manifested itself in the pregnant sow syndrome, and possibly spread to other herds.

Three more States Outlaw Garbage Feeding: Thirteen States now prohibit the feeding of garbage (food waste) to swine. Delaware passed legislation outlawing the feeding of garbage to swine which became effective on July 3, 1973.

Legislation which had been previously passed outlawing this practice became effective on July 1, 1973, in Idaho, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Nine States (Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin) had previously outlawed garbage feeding.

Maryland recently passed similar legislation which will become effective January 1, 1974, and prohibition of garbage feeding in New York will become effective on June 1, 1975.

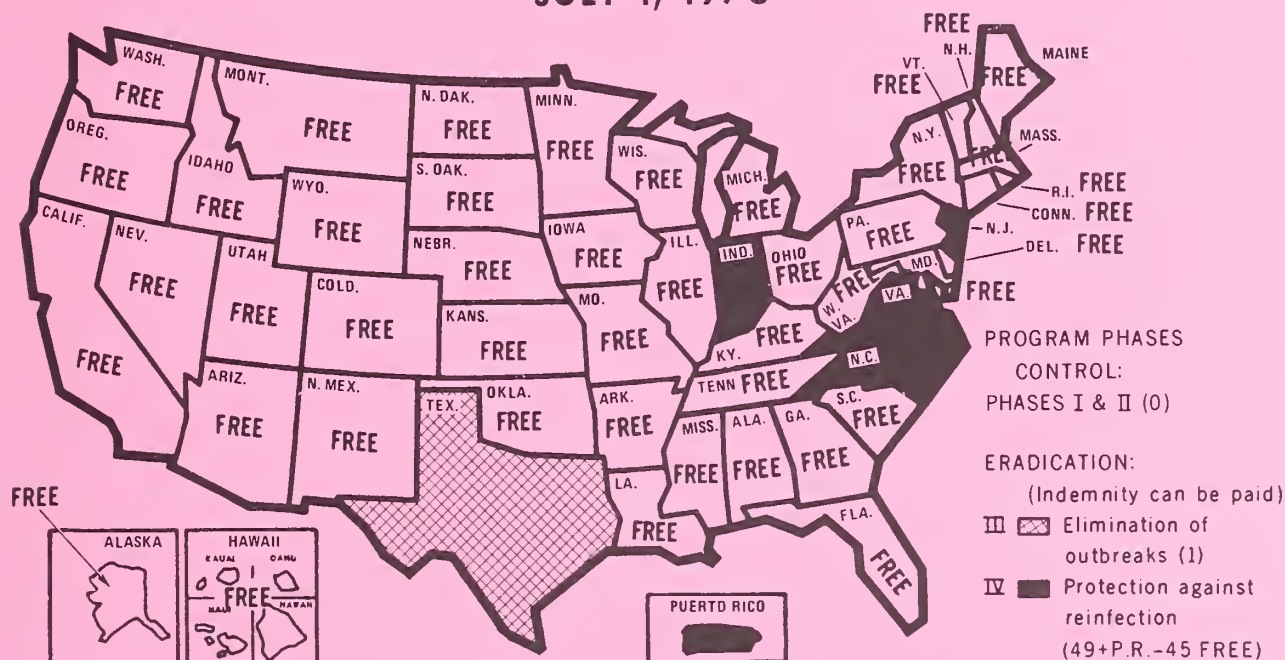
Pork Import Rules Changed: A regulation change effective June 11, 1973, permits importation of pork and pork products originating in hog cholera free countries but processed in hog cholera infected countries, provided certain precautions are followed. The new regulation will insure that a safe supply of certain types of dried and cured pork products will continue to be available to the U.S. consumer. Importation of approximately 800,000 pounds of salami from West Germany alone would be cut off had the regulation change not been made.

Handling and transportation procedures outlined in the regulation insure that the imports pose no threat of hog cholera to the United States swine industry.

Cooperative State-Federal

Hog Cholera Eradication Program

JULY 1, 1973



CHANGES IN USDA IMPORT REGULATIONS

New restrictions on imports of live hogs and pork and pork products went into effect on August 2, 1973, to protect U.S. swine from swine vesicular disease (SVD).

In a related action, USDA also recognized Great Britain as being free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, but retained certain restrictions on its exports of meat and meat products to the United States. The restrictions are necessary because Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales and the Isle of Man) imports fresh, chilled or frozen meat and meat products from countries infected with these diseases.

Countries classified by USDA as free of SVD and which therefore have no restrictions because of this disease on pork or pork products imported into the United States are: Australia, Canada, all Central American countries, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greenland, Haiti, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Panama, Republic of Ireland and Sweden.

Countries also classified as SVD-free, but which have restrictions imposed on their pork and pork products imported into the United States, are: Belgium, Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. APHIS officials explained that restrictions were imposed on the exports of these countries because they either import fresh, chilled or frozen pork from SVD-infected countries; have common borders with infected countries; or carry on certain trade practices less restrictive than those of the United States. Thus, there is a greater threat of infection from their exports of pork and pork products.

Live hogs and fresh, chilled or frozen pork cannot be imported from countries infected with SVD. Pork products from such countries must be heated or treated in such a manner as to destroy any SVD virus that might be present.

Unless otherwise restricted, countries free of SVD can export live hogs to the United States if the hogs are accompanied by a health certificate and have been in the country of origin for at least 60 days. Countries free, but with restrictions, can export pork and pork products only if:

- Meat is certified as coming from slaughtering establishments that handle animals and meat products only from countries free of SVD; or
- Pork products are processed and handled the same as products from infected countries.

Similar import restrictions on live hogs and pork and pork products are also in effect for countries infected with foot-and-mouth disease, African swine fever and hog cholera--three other diseases affecting swine.

The new restrictions are expected to have some economic effect on certain countries which export cured and dried pork products to the United States. Such products from infected countries must be reheated to 166 degrees F upon entry in the United States--a process which greatly reduces their palatability.

TRUST TERRITORY ISLANDS RECOGNIZED AS
HOG CHOLERA FREE BY USDA

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has recognized the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as free of hog cholera, thus removing a restriction on the importation of pork and pork products from the islands into Guam, location of a major U.S. military base in the western Pacific.

For several years, pork and pork products had been imported into Guam from the Trust Territory islands (which include the Carolinas, the Marianas--excluding Guam--and the Marshalls, known collectively as Micronesia).

Last October, USDA took action to prohibit the importation of swine from countries where hog cholera is declared to exist, and to restrict the importation of pork and pork products from such countries.

Since the Trust Territory islands were not then listed as free of hog cholera, Micronesian pork and pork products could not be imported into the United States, including Guam (an unincorporated territory), without restriction (requiring cooking). As a result, all such importations were stopped.

Meanwhile, USDA veterinarians were able to verify that no hog cholera has been diagnosed on the islands for the past three and a half years. So on application of the Trust Territory government, USDA has officially recognized the islands as "hog cholera free".

WORLD DISEASE REPORTS*

Country	Date 1973	New Outbreaks	Country	Date 1973	New Outbreaks
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Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Angola	February	1	Kenya	March-April	16
Argentina	April	127	Lebanon	March-May	46
Austria	March 16-31	6	Niger	March	1
	April 1-15	19	Rhodesia	March-April	4
	April 16-30	166	Spain	Feb.-March	370
Brazil	Feb.-March	304	Tanzania	Jan.-March	8
Colombia	Jan.-March	5	Tchad	February	1
Czechoslovakia	Feb.-March	8	Thailand	Nov.-Dec. 1972	13
Egypt	April	1	Tunisia	April	2
Greece	Feb.-March	4	Turkey	March-April	141
Hong Kong	March	6	Uganda	Sept.-Nov. 1972	39
India	Jan.-Feb.	111	U.S.S.R.	March	75
Indonesia	Jan.-April	110	Venezuela	Feb.-April	5
Iran	April	106	Western		
Iraq	April-May	32	Germany	April	2
Jordan	April	1	Yugoslavia	Feb.-April	9

Austria: An outbreak, type O, has been reported in pig-raising establishments. During the period June 1-7, 1973, FMD outbreaks have been reported as follows: In Burgenland on 3 farms, in Lower Austria on 154 farms. All animals on farms have been slaughtered. Strict veterinary sanitary police measures have been applied.

Iran: Besides local types O and A of FMD, suspect cases have been noticed around Teheran slaughterhouses. Exotic type ASIA, has been identified. Mass vaccination is in progress.

Rinderpest

Ghana	February	1	Lebanon	March-May	9
India	Jan.-Feb.	16	Mauritania	Nov.-Dec. 1972	1
Jordan	April	1			

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Angola	Feb.-March	13	Senegal	Jan.-March	1
Ghana	Jan.-March	5	Tchad	February	3
Kenya	March-April	1			

Lumpy Skin Disease

Lesotho	Aug. 1972-Jan. 1973	1	Rhodesia	March-April	8
Madagascar	Feb.-March	8	South Africa	Feb.-March	6

Sheep Pox

Egypt	Nov.- 1972- May 1973	8	Iraq	April-May	45
India	Jan.-Feb.	98	Israel	January	3
Iran	April	41	Lebanon	March-May	6
			Senegal	Jan.-March	8

African Horse Sickness

From February to March 1973, Lesotho reported two cases, while Swaziland reported one case of the disease in March.

Dourine

U.S.S.R.	Jan.-Feb.	5	South Africa (Rep)	Jan.-March	2
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African Swine Fever

Angola	Feb.-March	1	Portugal	March-May	47
Malawi	January	1	Spain	March	138

Senegal: African swine fever outbreaks were confirmed at two localities. Sanitary control measures applied.

Teschen Disease

Madagascar Feb.-March 15

Czechoslovakia reported no new outbreaks during this reporting period.

(*Adapted from International Office of Epizootics Monthly Circular No. 317 and 318, 1973).

VESICULAR DISEASES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE*

Country	Period 1973	Foot-and-Mouth Disease			Vesicular Stomatitis	
		O	A	C	N.J.	Ind.
Argentina	March	20	8	-	-	-
Bolivia	March	1	-	-	-	-
Brazil	Feb.-March	10	13	42	-	-
Colombia	March-April	9	5	-	13	2
Ecuador	April	8	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	March-April	4	-	-	-	-
Peru	April	1	3	-	-	-

Several countries, including Mexico, Panama, Chile and Costa Rica reported the absence of vesicular outbreaks during this reporting period.

Diagnosis of vesicular disease outbreaks was based on samples reported by Animal Health Authorities of the Americas.

Epidemiological notes:

FMD virus subtypes diagnosed during the first trimester of 1973 according to information supplied by the countries up to date of publication (16-30 April 1973) and/or from epithelium samples tested at the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center:

Argentina	O ₁ , A ₂₄	Ecuador	O ₁ , A ₂₄
Bolivia	O ₁	Paraguay	O ₁ , A ₂₄ , C ₃
Brazil	O ₁ , A ₂₄ , C ₃	Peru	O ₁ , A ₂₄
Colombia	O ₁ , A ₂₇ , A ₃₂	Uruguay	O ₁ , A ₂₄ , C ₂ , C ₃
Chile	O ₁	Venezuela	O ₁ , A ₃₂

(*Adapted from Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, Epidemiological Reports, Vol. 5, No. 8, 1973).

The following information regarding world livestock population indicates the numbers of cattle, swine, and sheep that must be considered when planning animal disease prevention, control and eradication operations.

WORLD LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN 1972

Cattle: World cattle numbers continued to increase in 1972, and as of January 1973, they were 1.6 percent higher than 1971 reaching 1.3 billion. The largest increases were in the United States, the EC-9*, and Australia.

In the United States, cattle numbers increased 4.1 million or 3.5 percent during 1972 to a new record of 122 million. The most important development was the 4.3 percent increase in cow numbers. Of the 52.7 million cows, 11.6 million were dairy cows (down 1 percent) and 41.1 million were beef cows (up 6 percent).

In the EC-9, cattle numbers increased 2 million head or 2.8 percent over 1972. Of the three new members, Denmark's cattle herd remained at the 1972 level, the Irish herd increased to 5.9 million (up 7.8 percent) and the United Kingdom herd increased 825,000 head to 13.8 million (up 6.4 percent).

The original EC-6 herd increased from 50.7 million head to 51.4 million. This increase was the first for the EC-6 since 1969. The sharp decline in EC-6 numbers in 1970 and 1971 was mainly due to the culling of dairy cattle in response to the slaughter subsidy which was enacted to reduce EC-6 dairy surpluses.

In Australia, cattle numbers increased 5.8 percent to 29 million head, compared with 27.4 million the preceding year. This increase was smaller than the 12.3 percent gain in 1971, when cattle numbers increased over 3 million head. The reduced rate of growth was due to the drought in Victoria.

In the U.S.S.R., cattle numbers increased from 102.4 to 104 million head. This was at a slower rate than the year before because of adverse weather in 1972.

Hogs: World hog numbers declined slightly during 1972 to 680.5 million from 682.2 million head. The U.S.S.R., Mexico, and the United States showed the largest declines.

In the U.S.S.R., hog numbers fell from 71.4 million head to 66.5 million (down about 7 percent). This reduction can be attributed to poor weather during 1972.

U.S. hog numbers, down 1.6 percent at the end of 1972, continued to show the effects of the low hog prices and high feed costs in 1970-71.

In Eastern Europe, hog numbers increased about 3 percent to 60 million head. As in the case of cattle, these countries are increasing hog numbers in line with long-term livestock expansion plans.

Sheep: World sheep numbers declined 1 percent in 1972 to 1.02 billion head, despite increasing wool prices in the last half of the year. The principal

reason for the decline in 1972 was 13 percent--20.6 million head--drop in Australian sheep numbers which was largely due to drought. In most other major sheep producing countries, sheep numbers held about steady or increased in 1972.

*European Common Market Countries

Outlook--Cattle: World cattle numbers are expected to increase significantly in 1973. Numbers will be up in all major cattle countries as farmers continue to hold cows in response to favorable cattle prices. At midyear, pasture conditions were good in the major cattle-producing areas facilitating a build-up in cattle numbers.

In the United States, cattle slaughter was below 1972 levels during the first half of 1973, and only a small increase in slaughter is projected in the second half of the year. If this projection is realized, U.S. cattle numbers may be over 127 million head by the end of 1973. In EC, cattle numbers are increasing especially in the United Kingdom and Ireland where transition to the Common Agriculture Policy is improving the long-term prospects for cattle production. In the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, government policy to expand livestock production in order to improve living standards is encouraging increases in livestock numbers. In the major beef exporting countries, current good returns on export markets and good pasture conditions favor a build-up in cattle numbers, although government efforts to hold down prices and increase domestic supplies inject some uncertainty into the market in most of the major Latin American exporting countries.

Outlook--Hogs: Hog production, unlike beef production, can be expanded very rapidly, but producers must use more high-quality protein feed than those for beef. World expansion in hog numbers in 1973 will be limited by high prices for feed grains and protein supplements.

Cattle and buffalo: Estimated world numbers, by continent and area, average 1964-68, annual 1972-73.

Continent and area	: <u>Average</u> : 1964-68	: <u>1/</u> : 1972	: <u>2/</u> : 1973	: <u>Percent change</u> : 1973	: 1973
	: <u>Million</u>	: <u>Million</u>	: <u>Million</u>	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
North America	: 160.0	: 176.3	: 182.1	: +13.8	: +3.3
South America	: 184.8	: 204.3	: 207.9	: +12.5	: +1.8
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:
Western	:	:	:	:	:
EC	: 69.7	: 72.0	: 74.0	: +6.2	: +2.8
Other countries ..	: 15.5	: 15.2	: 15.5	: ---	: +2.0
Total Western ..	: 85.2	: 87.2	: 89.5	: +5.0	: +2.6
Eastern:	: 24.1	: 35.6	: 36.7	: +7.6	: +3.1
Total Europe	: 119.2	: 122.8	: 126.2	: +5.9	: +2.8
U.S.S.R.	: 92.1	: 102.4	: 104.0	: +12.9	: +1.6
Africa	: 142.6	: 160.9	: 162.2	: +13.7	: +.8
Asia	: 459.5	: 475.5	: 477.6	: +3.9	: +.4
Oceania	: 26.4	: 36.9	: 38.9	: +47.3	: +5.4
Total world	: 1,184.6	: 1,279.1	: 1,299.0	: +9.7	: +1.6

Hogs

Continent and area	Average	1/ 1972	2/ 1973	Percent change	
	1964-68			1973	1973
	Million	Million	Million	1964-68 Percent	1972 Percent
North America	78.2	89.2	85.9	+9.8	-3.7
South America	74.7	82.4	82.9	+11.0	+6
Europe:					
Western:					
EC	55.5	68.5	69.0	+24.3	+7
Other countries ..	14.7	18.0	18.8	+27.9	+4.4
Total Western ..	70.2	86.5	87.8	+25.1	+1.5
Eastern:	48.9	57.8	59.6	+21.9	+3.1
Total Europe	119.2	144.3	147.4	+23.7	+2.1
U.S.S.R.	52.4	71.4	66.5	+26.9	-6.9
Africa	5.9	7.1	7.2	+22.0	+1.4
Asia	253.2	283.8	286.7	+13.2	+1.0
Oceania	2.6	4.0	4.0	+53.8	---
Total world	586.2	682.2	680.5	+16.1	-.2

Sheep

Continent and area	Average	1/ 1972	2/ 1973	Percent change	
	1964-68			1973	1973
	Million	Million	Million	1964-68 Percent	1972 Percent
North America	33.2	25.7	26.4	-20.5	+2.7
South America	124.1	113.3	117.4	-5.4	+3.6
Europe:					
Western:					
EC	43.0	41.1	42.1	-2.1	+2.4
Other countries ..	35.8	34.2	33.9	-5.3	-.9
Total Western ..	78.8	75.3	76.0	-3.6	+9
Eastern:	43.3	41.8	41.0	-5.3	-1.9
Total Europe ...	122.1	117.1	117.0	-4.2	-.1
U.S.S.R.	132.6	139.9	139.0	+4.8	-.6
Africa	131.7	136.1	138.6	+5.2	+1.8
Asia	256.5	280.8	283.6	+10.6	+1.0
Oceania	221.5	222.9	202.9	-8.4	-9.0
Total world	1,021.6	1,035.8	1,024.8	+3	-1.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

(Adapted from Foreign Agriculture Circular U.S.D.A., July, 1973.)

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